

BAYER AG
 2001.03.05 2001-10/04381+2001 DE-10/0438) (2002.09.12) C07D
 213/65, A61K 31/4418, 31/443, C07D 405/04, 417/12, 409/12, A61K
 31/4436, A61P 9/00

Adenosine receptor-specific ligand medicaments, comprising new
 or known 6-amino-4-phenyl-2-oxy-pyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic
 derivatives, useful e.g. for treating cardiovascular diseases, cancer,
 inflammation, pain or diabetes (Ger)

C2002-195540 N/AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ
 CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES
 FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG
 KP KR LZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK
 MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD
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 VN YU ZA ZM ZW) R/AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES
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 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW)

Addit. Data: ROSENTRETER U, KRAEMER T, VAUPEL A,
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 DEMBOWSKY K, STASCH J
 2002.02.20 2002 WO-EP01758

B6-H, 7-D4B, 14-C, 14-C3, 14-D2, 14-F1, 14-F2, 14-
 F3, 14-F7, 14-H1, 14-J1A3, 14-J1A4, 14-K1, 14-N7, 14-N12, 14-N16,
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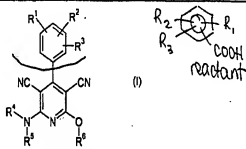
NOVELTY

The use of 6-amino-4-phenyl-2-oxy-pyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic
 derivatives (I) for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases is new.
 Compounds (I) are new, with some specific exclusions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Pyridine derivatives of formula (I) and their salts, hydrates,
 hydrated salts and solvates are claimed for the prophylaxis and/or
 treatment of diseases.

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(I)
 $R_1 - R_3$ = alkyl (optionally substituted (os) by 1-3 of OH, OT,
 cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, halo or aryloxy); aryl (os by 1-3
 of halo, NO_2 , OT, COOH, COOT, NHT or NT_1); alkoxy
 (os by 1-3 of OH, OT, 3-6C cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 aryl, Het, aryloxy, halo, CN, COOT, NH_2 , NHT or NT_2); or
 H, OH, halo, NO_2 , CN or -NHCOR;
 or $R_1 + R_2$ (on adjacent C) = group completing a 5-7 membered
 saturated or partially unsaturated
 heterocycle containing 1 or 2 of N, O
 and/or S as heteroatom(s) (os by T or
 =O);

T = 1-4C alkyl;

Het = 5-10 membered heteroaryl containing 1-3 of N, O and/or S as
 heteroatom(s);

R_2 = alkyl (os by OH or OT), cycloalkyl or aryl (os as in R_1);

R_4, R_5 = H, alkyl (os by OH, OT, cycloalkyl, aryl or Het) or 3-BC
 cycloalkyl (os by OH or alkyl);

or NR_4R_5 = 5-7 membered saturated or partially unsaturated
 heterocycle (optionally containing 1 or 2 of N, O and/or S
 as further heteroatom(s) and os by 1-3 of =O, F, Cl, OH,
 1-6C alkyl or 1-6C alkoxy);

Het' = 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl containing 1-3 of N, O and/or S as
 heteroatom(s);

R_6 = cycloalkyl or alkyl (os by cycloalkyl, OH, OT, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 aryl or Het, aryl and Het themselves being os by halo, T, OT,
 NH_2 , NHT, NT_1 , NO_2 , CN or OH);

unless specified otherwise alkyl moieties have 1-8C, alkenyl or alkynyl
 moieties 2-4C, cycloalkyl moieties 3-7C and aryl moieties 6-10C.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(i) (I) (including salts etc.) as new compounds, with the exception of (I);
 $R_1 - R_3$ = H; R_4 = Me, Et, propyl or isopropyl); (I); R_1 = 4-Me, 4-
 OMe, 2-Cl, 4-Cl, 3-Me or 2-OH; $R_2 - R_3$ = H; R_4 = Et; (I); R_1 = 4-F

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or 4-OMe; $R_2 - R_3$ = H; R_4 = Me) or (I); $R_1 + R_2$ = OCH_2O ; $R_3 - R_4$
 = H; R_5 = Me); and
 (ii) the preparation of the new compounds (I).

ACTION

Cardiac; vasotropic; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
 antianginal; thrombolytic; anticoagulant; cerebroprotective; uterine;
 cytotonic; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; dermatological;
 neuroprotective; neurotic; antiparkinsonian; analgesic; hepatotropic;
 antidiabetic; vulnary.

MECHANISM OF ACTION

Adenosine receptor-specific ligand. (I) are in general selective
 ligands for adenosine-A1, -A2a and/or -A2b receptors; in particular (I);
 $R_1 + R_2$ = OCH_2O , OCH_2CH_2O or $O(CH_2)_nO$ are selective for A1
 receptors and (I); one of $R_1 - R_3$ = $NHCOR$; one of R_4 and R_5 =
 benzyl or pyridylmethyl) are selective for A1 and/or A2b receptors.
 The ligands may be agonists or antagonists.

USE

(I) are especially used for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of
 cardiovascular diseases, urogenital diseases, cancer, inflammatory or
 neuroinflammatory diseases, pain, respiratory tract diseases, liver
 fibrosis, liver cirrhosis or diabetes (all claimed). Specific disorders to
 be controlled include coronary heart disease, hypertension, restenosis,
 arteriosclerosis, tachycardia, arrhythmia, stable or unstable angina
 pectoris, atrial flutter, thromboembolic disease, myocardial infarction,
 cerebral stroke, transitory ischemic attacks, bladder irritation, erectile
 dysfunction, female sexual dysfunction, asthma, inflammatory
 dermatosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, chronic
 bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis,
 pulmonary hypertension, diabetes mellitus or wound healing
 deficiency.

ADVANTAGE

(I) have higher selectivity for particular adenosine receptor
 subtypes than prior art compounds

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS

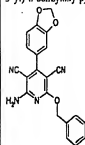
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(CON 4)

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20 Compounds (I) are disclosed, e.g. 2-amino-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-benzoyloxy-pyridine-3,5-dicarbonitrile (Ia).



(Ia)

ADMINISTRATION

Dosage is 0.1-10000 (preferably 1-100) µg/kg parenterally or 0.1-10 (preferably 1-4) mg/kg orally. (I) may also be administered locally.

EXAMPLE

A solution of 344 mg sodium in 20.7 ml benzyl alcohol was treated with 660 mg malonodinitrile and 750 mg piperonal, stirred for 16 hours at room temperature, neutralized and partitioned between

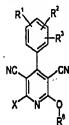
water and dichloromethane. The organic phase was worked up to give, after chromatographic purification, 872 mg (40.1%) of 2-amino-4-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-6-benzoyloxy-pyridine-3,5-dicarbonitrile (Ia).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS

Organic Chemistry - Preparation: Three methods of preparation of (I) are claimed. Typically (a) a pyridine derivative of formula (II) is reacted with an amine of formula NHR_4R_5 (III); or (b) a benzaldehyde derivative of formula (VII) is reacted with malonodinitrile and an alcohol of formula R_6OH (VI) in presence of a base to give (I; $\text{R}_4, \text{R}_5 = \text{H}$).

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(I)



(VII)

X = leaving group.
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